

11<sup>th</sup> March 2021 WCTR SIG F1 & AUM Webinar

### **Covid-19 Long Term Travel Impacts Study**

Psycho-social determinants of Work from Home

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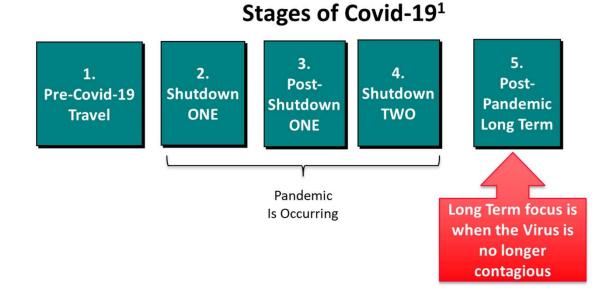






# **Research - Covid-19 Long Term Travel Impacts Study**

**Objective:** Understand how C-19 has impacted travel including long term effects.



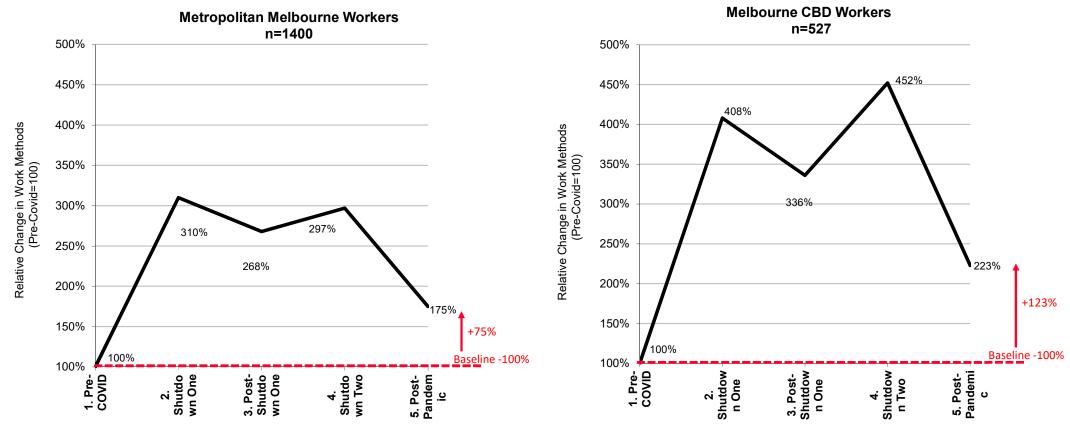


Phase 1: June – August 2020 18 interviews 2200 online surveys





### Work from Home- All Melbourne and CBD Workers



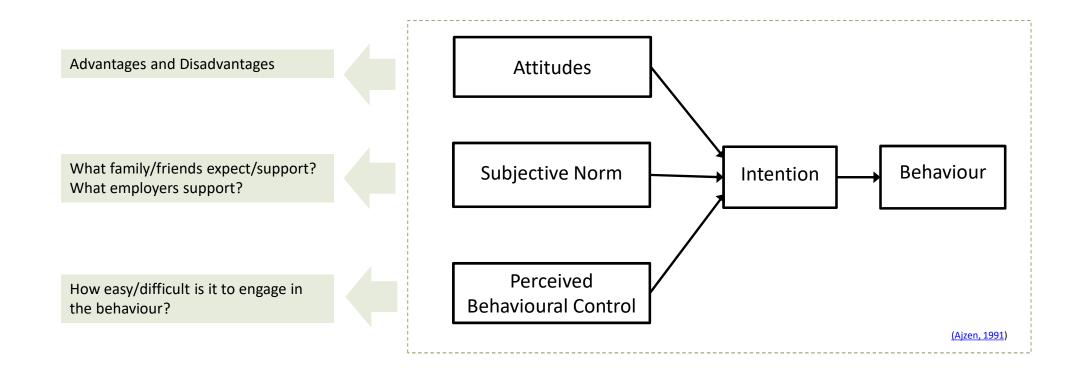
#### Note:

(1) Monash - August 2020 Online Panel -10-8-2020 sample - Self reported activity participation volume per week (2) Weighted sample; representative of total Melbourne travel





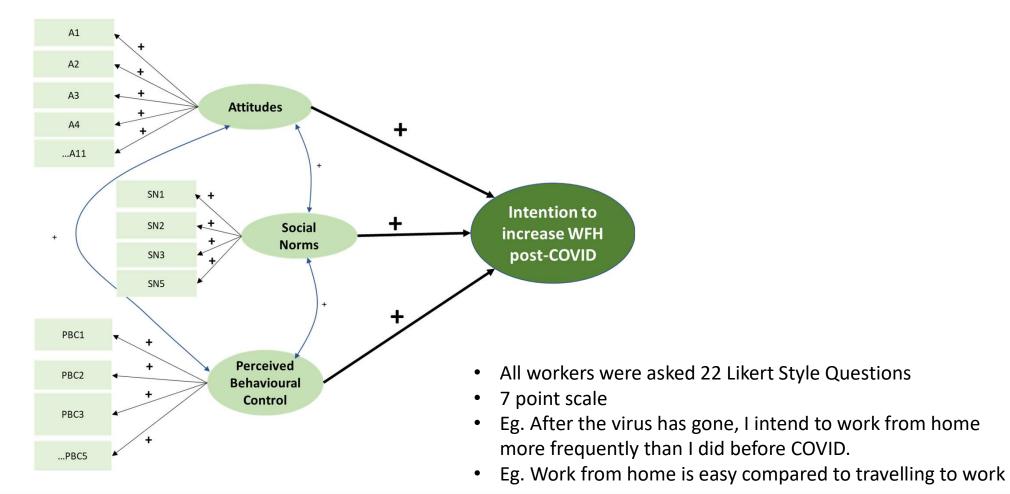
#### Theory of Planned Behaviour – a lens to understand motivators/barriers







## Hypothetical Framework





#### PTRG PUBLIC TRANSPORT RESEARCH GROUP 5

## **Observed Variables – Explanatory Latent Constructs**

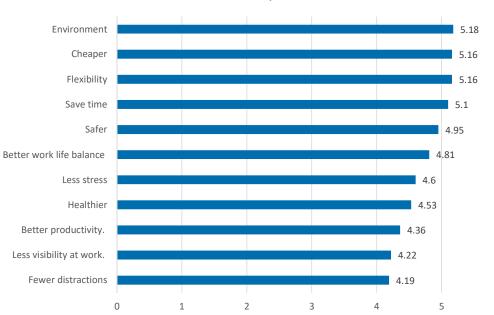
Intention	
	After the virus is gone, I intend to work from home more frequently than I did before COVID.
Attitud	
Attitudes (After the virus is gone, working from home more often than before-	
COVID-19 will)	
A1	help me in improving my productivity.
A2	help me in saving time.
A3	improve my work life balance.
A4	improve my health.
A5	reduce my stress.
A6	give me flexibility.
A7	be cheaper for me.
A8	be safer for me.
A9	be better for the environment.
A10	reduce distractions for me. (24)
A11	make me concerned about my visibility at work.

Subjective Norms (After the virus is gone)	
SN1	more often than before COVID.
	people important to me will support me in working from home,
SN2	more often than before-COVID.
	my employer will be supportive of me working from home, more
SN3	often than before-COVID.
	my colleagues will work from home, more often than before-
SN4	COVID.
Perceive	d Behavioural Control
PBC1	My job can normally be done from home.
PBC2	Work from home is easy compared to travelling to work
PBC3	I feel comfortable using technology to work from home
	The materials (computer, equipment, internet etc) I need to work,
PBC4	are available at home.
	For me, interacting with colleagues is difficult while working from
PBC5	home.





#### **Observed Variables – Mean scores**



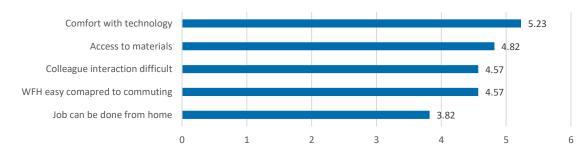
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Attitudes - Likert Style Score Means



Subjective Norms - Likert Style Score Means

#### PBC - Likert Style Score Means

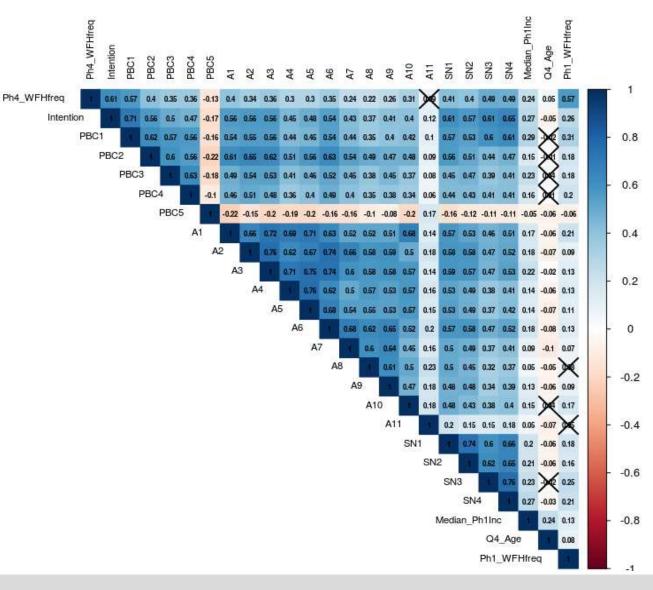






## **Selecting Observed Variables**

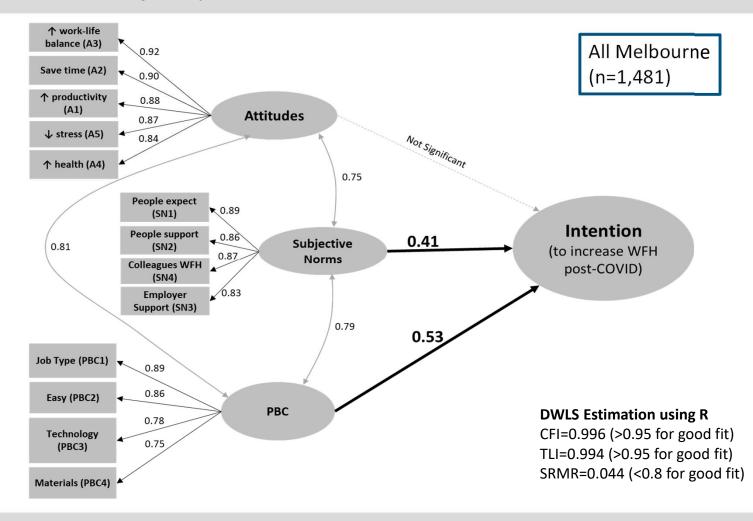
Spearman Correlation Matrix for all observed variables All psycho-social variables with a moderately strong association ( $\rho > 4.5$ ) with Intention were selected to be included in the structural equation model.







#### Model fitting - Psycho-social Determinants of intention to increase work from home



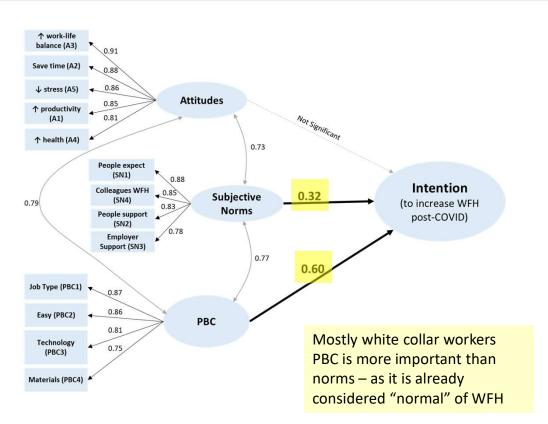
PBC and Social Norms are significant direct predictors Attitudes are indirectly positively associated.

- Job type and ease of working from home are most important PBC factors
- Family expectation and if colleagues WFH are most important social factors
- Saving time, better work life balance and improved productivity are key advantages – but DO NOT directly impact decision

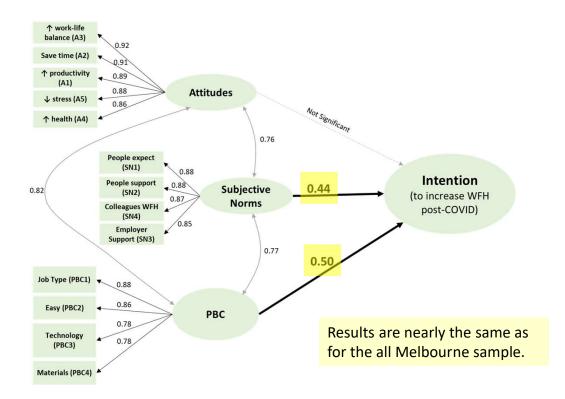




#### **Comparing CBD vs non CBD commuters**



SEM model for CBD Workers (n=612)



SEM model for non-CBD Workers (n=757)





# **Insights for Policy**

- Even though personal attitudes towards WFH are positive, they are inconsequential social norms and PBC will play a bigger role.
- In either case, top-down policy / support is crucial
- Jobs typology and comfort with technology is also important.
- What is the objective encourage WFH or bring people back in the office?
- For encouraging WFH :
  - "normalise" WFH by leading from the top
  - make it easy for people
  - consider providing / subsiding WFH infrastructure at home (vs office rentals)
  - invest in technology + train employees





#### Our Team

